

DON'T TRUST WILSON, IS HUGHES WARNING

Buffalo Audience of 12,000 Told to Beware of President's Promises.

SIX POWER LOAN CITED

Candidate Ends His Second Western Tour—Arrives Here This Morning.

Buffalo, Sept. 30.—Charles Evans Hughes ended his second Western tour in this city to-night, striking so hard at Wilsonism that 12,000 persons, wedged into the Broadway Auditorium, set up a new cheering record for Erie county.

He launched his attack against a salient exposed by the President's Baltimore speech and warned the business men of the country that the Administration's recent promises cannot be trusted after its record in the "six power" loan to China.

Remarkable Welcome. The Hughes in action over the four states and in Buffalo was a Hughes navigated by a remarkable welcome in his home State and by the palpable fact that he has put into the Republican campaign in New York the punch needed.

Mr. Hughes' Address. At the outset he discussed the six power loan to China. He said: "It was, however, an opportunity to have a relation to the development of this and to secure the interests of American enterprise by guarding the open door and American opportunity in the East."

Not Offensive Partisans. "They were not partisan in any offensive sense. They were trained men who had spent many years in diplomacy. They were expert, they were well credited. These men were removed, a very large number of them. They were removed, it is true, from a number of small States, but we want to encourage the best relations with all these States. We cannot afford, if we are going to develop American trade, if we are going to succeed in commercial rivalry, to endanger our industry by showing ourselves in the guise of satisfying mere partisan wants at the expense of training and experience in diplomatic representation."

Industrial Conditions. "I was in Gary, Ind., the other day, that wonderful city which sprang to an extraordinary industrial life with a great population in about ten years. But less than sixteen months ago there were only huts in Gary."

Where Hughes Stands. "I stand for the maintenance of American rights. I stand for the protection of American industry. I stand for the just interests of labor, for the highest wages that industry can offer, for proper hours of work, for every opportunity for upbuilding."

Not Offensive Partisans. "They were not partisan in any offensive sense. They were trained men who had spent many years in diplomacy. They were expert, they were well credited. These men were removed, a very large number of them. They were removed, it is true, from a number of small States, but we want to encourage the best relations with all these States. We cannot afford, if we are going to develop American trade, if we are going to succeed in commercial rivalry, to endanger our industry by showing ourselves in the guise of satisfying mere partisan wants at the expense of training and experience in diplomatic representation."

Industrial Conditions. "I was in Gary, Ind., the other day, that wonderful city which sprang to an extraordinary industrial life with a great population in about ten years. But less than sixteen months ago there were only huts in Gary."

Where Hughes Stands. "I stand for the maintenance of American rights. I stand for the protection of American industry. I stand for the just interests of labor, for the highest wages that industry can offer, for proper hours of work, for every opportunity for upbuilding."

Not Offensive Partisans. "They were not partisan in any offensive sense. They were trained men who had spent many years in diplomacy. They were expert, they were well credited. These men were removed, a very large number of them. They were removed, it is true, from a number of small States, but we want to encourage the best relations with all these States. We cannot afford, if we are going to develop American trade, if we are going to succeed in commercial rivalry, to endanger our industry by showing ourselves in the guise of satisfying mere partisan wants at the expense of training and experience in diplomatic representation."

Industrial Conditions. "I was in Gary, Ind., the other day, that wonderful city which sprang to an extraordinary industrial life with a great population in about ten years. But less than sixteen months ago there were only huts in Gary."

open the door for honest achievement throughout the world. "Our friends on the other side seem to have repented somewhat for this action, and they have been apparently somewhat desirous that new efforts, not altogether dissimilar, should be made. They are very strong on this subject with respect to a tariff commission. It was a very bad thing a little while ago. It is a very excellent thing now."

"They were very strong a little while ago on the sugar duties, but after it had well nigh paralyzed industry and shocked the intelligence of the country by an utterly unnecessary session, protracted against the leading members of their own party, they became convinced of their mistakes and changed, but too late to avoid a great deal of harm that had been done."

"What was the explanation of it? Business judgment? Not a bit of it. Administrative discretion wisely used? Not a bit of it. Just plain prejudice and desire to appeal and cater to prejudice regardless of the great business interests of the United States. Now when it is said that everything should be done for American enterprise, I remember that and I wonder whether we are going to have American enterprise favored with or without prejudice."

"Now we hear a great deal about the importance of our relations to Latin America. I appreciate fully the vast importance of those relations. We stand in a special relation to our neighbors in this hemisphere. We should do all that we can to encourage confidence and to develop mutual esteem and the most intimate relations for mutual benefit."

"We have had this eloquently described, but I want to know—not what is said in eloquent description, but what is done in fact. When this Administration came into power we had in Latin America a considerable number of men who had devoted themselves for years to diplomacy."

Not Offensive Partisans. "They were not partisan in any offensive sense. They were trained men who had spent many years in diplomacy. They were expert, they were well credited. These men were removed, a very large number of them. They were removed, it is true, from a number of small States, but we want to encourage the best relations with all these States. We cannot afford, if we are going to develop American trade, if we are going to succeed in commercial rivalry, to endanger our industry by showing ourselves in the guise of satisfying mere partisan wants at the expense of training and experience in diplomatic representation."

"A great harm was done to this country in the removal of these men from the positions of influence for which they had been trained by long years of service and the substitution of men without any adequate experience or expertise in diplomatic representation. I want American trade developed with Latin America. But I want it not through mere expressions of feeling, not through mere phrases, but by action that shows that the United States understands the relations of the nations and pays to its sister republics the compliment of the best representation our talent can afford. [Applause.]

"If we are to have American enterprise safeguarded it must be done, not by speeches simply. It must be done by showing that we know how to administer trusts when we have them to administer. We had such a trust in Santo Domingo. In that little country we had undertaken the administration of finances, the collection of revenues and their disbursement for the satisfaction of creditors."

"It was a business matter, entered into by a great business nation representing the business ability of this hemisphere in a very large degree. When this Administration went into power, there were experts in Santo Domingo faithfully performing their duties."

"What did this Administration do? They supplanted them by men who had no recommendation whatever by political activity, and the result was that the Minister to Santo Domingo was so disgraced by the scandal which appeared in the investigation that ensued that his remaining in office was a thing which could not be countenanced. We owe it to ourselves to discharge properly our trusts, and we will not succeed in that way in building up American enterprise."

"But more far reaching and fundamental than anything of that sort is that to which I am about to come. If we want American enterprise to flourish, we must have American enterprise, establishing American business relations, if we want our trade to be promoted, and the American name honored, then American lives and American property must be protected throughout the world."

"Now I am not speaking of what took place in Mexico in relation to our proper course of conduct as isolated things. I am speaking of its relation to this important matter of developing American trade. And, I am contrasting professional utterances with deeds in a very important particular."

"Men who had gone to Mexico and made investments were virtually left to take care of themselves. They were asked if they hadn't gone there to make money, as though that were a reason for depriving them of rights under international law."

"The platform of our opponent four years ago said that constitutional rights of American citizens followed them throughout the world, and they should be protected in both their lives and their property. Now if there was any one in Mexico who had forfeited his rights as an American citizen let him be singled out. But so far as I have discovered there was no discrimination, but all our citizens who stayed in that unfortunate country were alike subjected to the ravages of anarchy and revolution."

"That is not the way to develop the opportunities of American enterprise. We are not truculent. We do not desire to exploit. Our business men are honest, just as honest and honorable as any business men in the world. There is no sense in talking in one breath about expanding American trade and in another breath treating Americans who undertake it as if they had forfeited their rights."

"I say now that we want to have a stable government in Mexico, and despite the indignities that we have suffered from that afflicted people; they are starving and bleeding without any industries or means of support, with no courts, no justice, no respect, but a military dictatorship governing a portion of the country."

"I do not know what is going to occur in the next few months. I do not know what changes of policy there will be there in the next few months. Huerta was put out only to seek an alliance with Villa, and Villa was repudiated and Carranza was put in. But I know that the perpetuity of policy I know not during this administration and no one can tell; but I say as a foundation stone the essential basis for any policy with respect to Mexico that we must do all we can to aid in securing a stable government in Mexico without officious intermeddling with Mexican concerns, and we must have it understood, there and elsewhere, that the rights of American citizens with respect to their lives and property will, at all events, be maintained by the United States."

Industrial Conditions. "I was in Gary, Ind., the other day, that wonderful city which sprang to an extraordinary industrial life with a great population in about ten years. But less than sixteen months ago there were only huts in Gary."

Where Hughes Stands. "I stand for the maintenance of American rights. I stand for the protection of American industry. I stand for the just interests of labor, for the highest wages that industry can offer, for proper hours of work, for every opportunity for upbuilding."

and waste. I stand for a dominant sense of unity with loyalty to our flag, that we may have America first and America efficient."

Mr. Hughes arraigned the President's course with regard to the Adamson bill and declared that the present property is due to the war and cannot be made permanent unless industry and labor are guaranteed from conditions bound to ensue after the war. It was perhaps the most comprehensive speech he delivered during this tour.

Mr. Hughes left Hornell this morning at 8 o'clock. It was impossible for him to speak at length at most of the stops, but he expressed to say just enough at most places to outline his arguments. He appeared before large crowds at Andover, Wellsville, Friendship, Cuba, Olean, Salamanca, Randolph, Jamestown, Westfield, Fredonia, Silver Creek and Dunkirk. The crowds applauded him heartily. He was on old fighting ground, as he expressed it to several gatherings, and the inspiration that comes from speaking in a friendly country fired all of his talks.

In Olean, where he spoke at 11:30 A. M., he paid tribute to the memory of the late Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins, and expressed his earnest hope that the Administration of Gov. Whitman be inspired by his reelection. Knowing that many railroad workmen were in the crowd Mr. Hughes set about to expose the fallacies of the Adamson wage bill. "If I were asked," he said, "what is the paramount issue at this time I should say that the paramount issue is that no Executive and no Congress in this country should surrender to force and abandon the rule of reason. I am not opposed to an eight hour day. I favor the principle of it. But it is not an eight hour bill, but merely a bill raising the wages of some men and without any investigation of the facts."

A Friend of Labor. "I make no defence whatever with respect to any action in connection with labor that I have ever taken, for I have been, as New York knows, a friend of labor. I did what I thought was right according to my views. But I would not give an inch to a threat issued either by labor or capital."

"Oh, how easy it is for sentiment to develop in the wrong direction! How easy it is to stimulate the notion that things should go to the strongest! What a terrible awakening there will be for America if the idea is successful in this country that force can get whatever is desired governmentally! I stand against that to the last ditch."

All along the line Mr. Hughes indicated his pleasure over his reception in the West, saying at Salamanca, for example, "We have had a very strenuous campaign all through the West. At station after station I have greeted great audiences like this. There has been a manifestation of extraordinary interest in the issues of the day."

At Jamestown Mr. Hughes and his party left the Erie Railroad to go by interurban lines along the Chautauque River, Chautauque Lake and Lake Erie for speeches at Westfield, Fredonia and Dunkirk. The trip was extremely refreshing to the national candidate, for the day was brilliant. The car slid through woods already painted in crimson splashes. To the right and left vineyards where vines drooped under ripening grapes stretched as far as the eye could follow.

Hughes in Joyful Mood. Mr. Hughes responded to the pleasant influence of this relaxed, joked with Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Alexander and his friends and said he felt like a boy let out at recess. The sun glistened into his eyes and he pulled a travel stained soft hat over his forehead, giving it a rakish angle. "You look like a sport," said Mrs. Hughes.

"That's the way I feel," laughed the Governor. At Westfield, centre of the grape juice industry, the liquor licenses went out of town as Mr. Hughes went in and the crowds received him with the emotions of a community facing two dry years. He spoke in a skating rink before 3,000 and made the tariff and the Adamson bill his main points.

Mr. Hughes spoke next at Fredonia before 2,000 and at Dunkirk before 3,500 and then, regarding his special train on the New York Central, made a special stop at the town of Silver Creek. Here he paid a compliment to a newspaper friend.

"An honest newspaper man," said Mr. Hughes, "is the noblest work of God. This is Don Martin's home town. I have a great regard for Don Martin and am glad to come to his home town."

Mr. Hughes left Buffalo for New York city late to-night and will arrive at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. He will go to the Hotel Astor for two days rest in a city before retiring to the country for a more secluded rest. His third Western tour will begin on October 9.

ing grapes stretched as far as the eye could follow. Hughes in Joyful Mood. Mr. Hughes responded to the pleasant influence of this relaxed, joked with Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Alexander and his friends and said he felt like a boy let out at recess. The sun glistened into his eyes and he pulled a travel stained soft hat over his forehead, giving it a rakish angle. "You look like a sport," said Mrs. Hughes.

"That's the way I feel," laughed the Governor. At Westfield, centre of the grape juice industry, the liquor licenses went out of town as Mr. Hughes went in and the crowds received him with the emotions of a community facing two dry years. He spoke in a skating rink before 3,000 and made the tariff and the Adamson bill his main points.

Mr. Hughes spoke next at Fredonia before 2,000 and at Dunkirk before 3,500 and then, regarding his special train on the New York Central, made a special stop at the town of Silver Creek. Here he paid a compliment to a newspaper friend.

"An honest newspaper man," said Mr. Hughes, "is the noblest work of God. This is Don Martin's home town. I have a great regard for Don Martin and am glad to come to his home town."

Mr. Hughes left Buffalo for New York city late to-night and will arrive at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow. He will go to the Hotel Astor for two days rest in a city before retiring to the country for a more secluded rest. His third Western tour will begin on October 9.

MOTORISTS 'WARE GREENWICH. Leastwise Don't Say "Good Morning" to Village Girls in Passing.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 30.—These fresh city fellows who from their automobiles call out "Good morning" or "Good night" or things like that to the Greenwich girls are going to be jerked up right smart.

For doing this very thing Judge Mead fined John H. Van Kane of New York city \$5 and costs, a total of \$12.50, to-day.

It isn't the first time it has happened, this thing of city boys speaking to the village girls, and Police Chief Falbot says he will put his whole force on the job if necessary to stop it, even if the man has to go without lunch.

WIFE'S SNUB NO DIVORCE. So Man Is Arrested for Getting License to Wed Another.

When Mrs. Frances Plass of 1301 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, scanned the marriage licenses a few days ago in a Brooklyn newspaper, she was surprised to see that her husband, Frederick, had taken out a license to marry Emma Wohlfert, 781 Quincy street.

Mrs. Plass, who has not lived with Plass for several months, last night had him arrested charged with perjury.

"I didn't think my wife would object," said Plass. "I saw her six months ago and she refused to notice me, so I thought it would be all right if I married again."

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues, New York Forty-third Street

The Display of Women's Autumn Apparel

On the Third Floor, comprises a profusion of models for all occasions, in fashionable colorings, designs and materials, and as many of the imported fabrics employed cannot be duplicated, an early selection is advisable.

Women's Plain and Demi-tailored Suits at \$25.00 to 210.00 Women's Street and Afternoon Dresses at \$19.75 to 135.00 Women's Theatre and Evening Gowns at \$35.00 to 265.00

ALSO A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING, TO-MORROW, OF

Women's Smart Tailored Suits at \$24.50

Reproductions of two of this season's smartest imported models, developed in the most seasonable materials, trimmed with mole or seal.

Women's Coats and Wraps

Are shown in an unusually well chosen assortment of original modes; also copies of the latest imported models of Tinsel Brocade, Chiffon and Brocade Velvets and Satins, trimmed with the most fashionable furs.

ESPECIALLY PRICED FOR MONDAY ON THE SECOND FLOOR, ARE:

Coats for Street, Motor and Traveling Wear

of warmth-without-weight materials, with large fur collar and cuffs, at \$29.50 32.50 and 45.00

Luxurious Furs and Fur Garments

In models and furs favored for the coming season, are exhibited in great variety on the Third Floor, including Caracul Coats, - \$75.00 to 850.00 | Hudson Seal Coats, \$95.00 to 495.00 Mole-skin Coats, 185.00 to 750.00 | Persian Lamb Coats, \$195 to 650 Ercaudtail Coats, from \$675.00 to 2250.00 Sets of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Capes, Collarettes and Large Stoles of Ermine, Kolinsky, Mole and Hudson Seal, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs of Taupe, Battleship Grey and Black Foxes.

A collection of perfectly matched Silver Fox, Natural Blue, Cross and Red Fox Skins is available for the making to order of Sets.

Men's and Women's Fur-lined Coats and Motor Coats, Misses' and Children's Furs, also Robes, Rugs and Mounted Animal Rugs.

Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

At 25 to 33% Less Than Usual Prices

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING TO-MORROW, ON THE MAIN FLOOR, WILL COMPRISE

- Tray Covers, each 25c, 30c, 35c | Centerpieces, at \$1.75, 1.95, 2.25 Napkin Pouches, " 50c, 75c, 85c | Guest Towels, 95c, 1.25, 1.50 Afternoon Tea Napkins, dz. \$4.95, 5.90, 6.75 | Tea Cloths and Luncheon Cloths, \$3.75, 3.95, 5.75 Cocktail Napkins, doz. \$2.25, 2.95, 3.50 | Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, at \$3.45, 4.95, 5.25

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SALE, THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED

- Irish Linen Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, hand scalloped and embroidered, \$1.50 Irish Linen Centerpieces, hand scalloped and embroidered, \$1.50 Luncheon Cloths, hand drawn and embroidered, \$1.75, 1.95 Tea Napkins, hand embroidered, with scalloped edges, doz. \$3.50 Wickle Ajour Tea Napkins, hand hemstitched, doz. \$7.50

A Lace Curtain Sale

OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE, TO-MORROW, AT THESE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES:

Imported Lace Curtains, including Novelty Point, Marie Antoinette and Brussels, at \$4.25, 5.75, 7.50 and 9.75 a pair

Novelty Scrim Curtains lace trimmed pair \$1.75, 2.10, 2.50 Values \$2.25 to 3.25 a pair

Also a large assortment of artistic

Tapestries, Damasks and Brocades 50 inches wide, Values \$1.50 to 8.75 a yard, at \$2.75, 3.75, 5.00

Squares for Cushion Tops and Chair Seats at 45c, 65c, 85c and \$1.00 each

Oriental Rugs and Carpets Greatly Reduced

IN SMALL AND ROOM SIZES, WILL BE OFFERED TO-MORROW ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, PRESENTING THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE VALUES:

- Small and Medium Rugs, including Kurdistans, Moussouls, Hamadans, etc., at \$19.75 to 39.75 Sizes from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft. wide by 6 to 8 1/2 ft. long. Silky Carpets, including Chinese; also Persian, Gheorevans, Mahals, etc., From 7 to 11 1/2 ft. wide by 10 1/2 to 15 1/2 ft. long, at \$78.00 to 288.00 Formerly \$110.00 to 365.00 Fine Kirmanshah, Sarouk and Chinese Carpets, 9 to 12 1/2 ft. wide by 12 1/2 to 17 ft. long, \$188.00 to 575.00 Formerly \$265.00 to 825.00 Persian Carpets in Extra Large and Unusual Sizes of desirable weaves, From 14 to 18 1/2 ft. wide by 18 to 22 1/2 ft. long, at \$395.00 to 850.00 Formerly \$625.00 to 1155.00

American Wilton and Axminster Rugs and Carpets

Are shown in all the most desirable makes and in the latest plain and figured effects.

Also Linoleums in a large assortment of designs.



Oak Jacobean Cabinet with Painted Panels.

The Aimone Galleries

ENTIRE BUILDING MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER NEW YORK

A POSITIVE SALE OF HIGH GRADE CLASSIC FURNITURE and Unusual Furnishings

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail Business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade reproductions, are having a sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

REDUCTIONS OF 10% TO 50%

From Wholesale Prices

OUR Mr. R. C. Aimone, having to visit Europe in order to ascertain the condition of unfilled orders, has secured for disposal in America, at the same discounts applying to all other merchandise in this sale, several fine and extraordinary collections from England, Italy and France. These collections embrace Old Tapestries, Antique Furniture and Furnishings, Objets d'Art, Marbles, Venetian Glass and Decorative Paintings.

THESE GOODS MUST POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1916

The Aimone Galleries are the largest in New York.